



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Pittier, being the only naturalist who has remained in the field since the beginning of the survey. Although much interesting information has been collected, and a great many specimens secured, nothing like a complete report is ready.

The party will include Dr. Seth E. Meek, formerly of the Bureau of Fisheries, but now representing the Field Museum of Natural History; Mr. S. F. Hildebrand, of the Bureau of Fisheries, who will collect fishes, reptiles and amphibians; E. A. Goldman, of the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, who will collect birds and mammals, and Professor Charles D. Marsh, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, who will collect and study the microscopic plant and animal life of the fresh waters of the zone.

Leaving New York on the steamship *Panama*, they will proceed to Cristobal, Canal Zone, their headquarters on the Atlantic coast, and there make preparations for a sojourn of four or five months in the field.

The life-areas on the zone will become confused as soon as the canal is opened and the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic watersheds are intermingled. It is particularly important on that account, that the present geographical distribution of animals and plants be recorded prior to that time, and this is especially true as regards the life of the fresh waters and the sea-coasts.

The work of the survey is carried on through the united efforts of the Smithsonian Institution, several of the government departments and the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, and the hearty cooperation of the Panama Canal Commission has been an important factor in the success of the undertaking.

As a preliminary of the work already accomplished, the Smithsonian has published four pamphlets. The first two (Nos. 2015 and 2053 of the Smithsonian Misc. Colls.) are by E. W. Nelson, of the Biological Survey, and describe a new humming-bird, a motmot and a bird of the genus *Pachysylvia*. The third, by E. A. Goldman, one of the naturalists of

the survey, contains a description of a new kingfisher.

Mr. Maxon, of the Division of Plants, National Museum, who accompanied Professor Henry Pittier to the Canal Zone last year, has published a description of a remarkable new fern (Smiths. Misc. Coll. No. 2055).

After all the new forms of animals and plants have been described it is proposed to publish general accounts of all the various collections and also one or more volumes containing a summary of the whole fauna and flora of the Canal Zone.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. J. A. ALLEN, curator of mammalogy and ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History, has resigned the editorship of *The Auk*, and the council of the American Ornithologists' Union, at the recent meeting in Philadelphia, chose Mr. Witmer Stone as his successor. Simultaneous with Dr. Allen's retirement Mr. Frank M. Chapman resigned as associate editor. Beginning in 1876 with the initial volume of the *Bulletin* of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Dr. Allen guided the course of this journal and its successor *The Auk* since its establishment in 1884.

DR. J. WALTER FEWKES, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been reelected president of the American Anthropological Association. The next annual meeting of the association will be in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning on December 30, 1912, in affiliation with Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DR. THEOBALD SMITH, professor of comparative pathology at Harvard and exchange professor at the University of Berlin during the present academic year, delivered his first lecture on January 8. His subject was "The Relation between Parasitism and Disease."

PROFESSOR GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY will be the delegate from Yale University to the eighteenth International Congress of Americanists to be held in London from May 27 to June 1, 1912.

MR. ALEX. WETMORE, of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is in Porto Rico this winter, cooperating with the Insular Board of Agriculture in studying the economic relations of the birds and mammals of the island.

PROFESSOR A. S. HITCHCOCK, systematic agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has returned from Panama. About two months were spent in the Canal Zone and other parts of Panama, where he was a member of the Smithsonian Biological Survey, and about two months in the five Central American Republics. Nearly 200 species of grasses, represented by 565 numbers, were obtained in Panama and 760 numbers of grasses in Central America. While in Panama a trip was made to the extinct volcano Chiriqui, which has an altitude of a little over 11,000 feet. Besides several novelties there were collected many species heretofore known only from South America. Mr. Hitchcock was accompanied by his son, Frank H. Hitchcock, with whose aid he was able to obtain many duplicates.

WE learn from *The Auk* that Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads has returned from Ecuador after collecting at various points along the railroad which runs from Guayaquil to Quito, especially at Bucay (975 feet), on the Chanchan River (2,000 feet), Huigra (4,000 feet), Mt. Pichincha (8,000 feet), Riobamba (10,000 feet) and in the vicinity of Quito. He brought back about 1,600 birds, some mammals and reptiles and a number of invertebrates. His collection is now at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

PROFESSOR L. HEKTOEN, of the University of Chicago, gave six lectures on the Herter foundation of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, beginning on January 8. The subject of the lectures was "Immunity."

DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH, professor of pathology at the Johns Hopkins University, will give the lectures on the Barbour-Page foundation at the University of Virginia.

MR. GANO DUNN, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Ithaca Section of the institute, held on January 10. His subject was "The Kind of a Man that makes a Good Engineer."

MR. C. A. SELEY, mechanical engineer of the Rock Island Lines, delivered an address before the students and faculty of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, on January 4, 1912, on "Conference Committee Methods in handling Railway Legislation on Mechanical Matters."

BEFORE the Geographic Society of Chicago on January 12 a lecture was given by Professor R. H. Whitbeck, of the University of Wisconsin, the title of the lecture being "Geographical Names and the Stories they Tell."

AT the dedication of the Gauss monument on the Hohenhagen, near Dransfeld, the memorial address was delivered by Professor W. Voigt, of the University of Göttingen.

THE daily papers announce that Dr. Simon, the bacteriologist of Zurich, has died as the result of a bite from an inoculated mouse.

THE death is also announced of Dr. Stephan Lindeck, member of the Charlottenburg Reichsanstalt.

THE Society of American Bacteriologists, at its recent meeting in Washington, elected the following officers:

President—Dr. William H. Park, director of the Research Laboratories, City of New York.

Vice-president—Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, College of the City of New York.

Secretary-treasurer—Dr. Charles E. Marshall, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing.

Council—Dr. W. J. MacNeal, New York Post-Graduate Schools, New York City; Dr. Otto Rahn, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing; Dr. H. D. Pease, 39 West 38th Street, New York City; Dr. John F. Anderson, director of Hygienic Laboratory, Washington.

Delegate to the A. A. A. S.—Professor D. H. Bergey, University of Pennsylvania.

DR. G. STANLEY HALL, president of Clark University, is giving a course of six lectures on "The Founders of Modern Psychology"

before the department of psychology of Columbia University. The lectures are on January 16, 17, 23, 24, 30 and 31, at 4.10 P.M. The subjects are as follows:

Edward D. Zeller, *the scholar in his field*. The historian of ancient philosophy, his personality, his learning, his career, characteristics as a teacher, his essays, historical method and position, and an estimate of his achievements.

Edward von Hartmann, *the philosopher of temperament*. Personal reminiscences of his traits, his early writings, outline of his chief positions in his major and his minor contributions, critique of his type of pessimism.

Hermann Lotze, *the harmonizer*. The man and professor, his early work as physiologist and physician, the chief position taken in his Microcosm and his Ethics, his system as an expression of his character and its historical significance. Why he never left a school.

Theodor Fechner, *the animist*. His life, works, personal reminiscences, his mystic papers, his unique type of idealism, his lapse to spiritualism, the psychophysic law and what it meant to him.

Hermann von Helmholtz, *the ideal man of science*. His boyhood, growth and early manhood, his methods of life and work, his essays and addresses, the fourth dimension of space, characterization of the chief discoveries in his optics and acoustics and their results.

Wilhelm Wundt, *a scientific philosopher*. His early career, his methods of work, his early, and a glimpse at his later, writings, some criticisms and appreciations.

Nature states that the jubilee annual meeting of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union was held at Heckmondwike, on December 16, at the place where fifty years ago the union had its birth. There were more than three hundred members present, including delegates from thirty-eight affiliated societies of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. The presidential address of Mr. Alfred Harker, F.R.S., on "Petrology in Yorkshire," was delivered. Mr. T. Sheppard resigned his position as honorary secretary, and in view of his nine years' work in that position was elected an honorary life member of the union. Mr. W. Cash was similarly honored. Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Leeds, was elected president for 1912. The new sec-

retaries are Dr. T. W. Woodhead and Mr. W. E. L. Wattam, Technical College, Huddersfield. The annual meeting for 1912 will be held at Hull on December 14.

As we learn from the New York *Evening Post* an old landmark which has figured extensively in the medical and surgical progress of the city for nearly a half century is to be sold by auction on February 1. The property is the old Mott Memorial at No. 64 Madison Avenue, opposite Madison Square Garden. The memorial was founded in 1866 by the widow of Dr. Alexander Mott, who in his day was one of the foremost surgeons of this country. Many surgical and obstetrical instruments, invented by Dr. Mott, as well as numerous morbid specimens he collected during his travels, were partly destroyed with the burning of the Medical College on Fourteenth Street. His widow succeeded in gathering mementos of his life and placed them in the Madison Avenue house, which was incorporated as the Mott Memorial in 1866, and conducted for many years by Professor Alexander B. Mott. It contained a library of more than 4,000 volumes, exclusively on medical and surgical topics, which were consulted freely by students and physicians. In the will of Mrs. Mott there was a proviso that in the event that the property should become burdensome the trustees were directed to sell it. The Memorial, after several years of uncertainty, during which the trustees hoped a way could be devised to perpetuate it, was closed in 1909, and the books, instruments and plates were transferred to the New York Academy of Medicine, of which Dr. Mott was president for a long period.

THE fourteenth International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology, will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, during the first week of September, 1912. The last session of this congress was held at Monaco in the spring of 1906.

THE *American Museum Journal* reports that Mr. Stefánsson, of the Museum's Arctic expedition, has made a discovery of an archeological nature at his last winter camp near

Pt. Stevens, Parry Peninsula. According to his report a great deal of pottery is found upon old village sites, some at a depth of several feet. This pottery is of similar type to that found among and lately manufactured by some of the Alaskan Eskimos. Pottery has so far not been reported from any of the central and eastern Eskimos. It was formerly assumed that the presence of pottery among the Alaskan Eskimos was to be explained as indicating forms copied from Siberian or neighboring American tribes. The recent discoveries of Mr. Stefánsson indicate that the art of pottery among the Eskimos must have been of ancient origin and at one time very widely distributed. Furthermore Mr. Stefánsson reports that other objects he finds are similar in type to those described by Professor Boas, discovered by Captain George Comer in ancient village sites in Southampton Island, Hudson Bay. These were also similar to objects recently discovered in Greenland, leading to the conclusion that older types of Eskimo culture must have been much more uniform throughout the entire stretch of Arctic America than at present. Mr. Stefánsson's find of similar objects on the west side of Hudson Bay makes it more probable that there was formerly but a single type of Eskimo culture from Alaska to Greenland.

To demonstrate the process involved in changing raw materials into finished products, the course in commerce at the University of Wisconsin maintains a commercial museum for the use of the students in the course. Detailed exhibits of almost every product that has any commercial value are included. Among the most instructive are those of cotton, wool, silk, the grains and their products, rubber, steel and aluminum products and structural fibers. Different forms of money used in all parts of the world, and a collection of coins representing the circulating media of some of the less civilized peoples, are interesting features of this museum.

SUBJOINED are the names of the members of the commission on resuscitation from shock, selected by the American Medical Association at the request of the National Electric Light

Association. This is the result of a series of conferences on the subject held during the past year by representatives of the leading engineering societies, officials of the government, etc. *Resuscitation Commission*: Dr. W. B. Cannon (*chairman*), department of physiology, Harvard Medical School. *Nominated by the American Medical Association*: Dr. Yandell Henderson, department of physiology, Yale University; Dr. Geo. W. Crile, 214 Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. S. J. Meltzer, Rockefeller Institute. *Nominated by the National Electric Light Association*: Dr. Edward A. Spitzka, professor of anatomy, Jefferson Medical College; Mr. W. C. L. Eglin, Philadelphia Electric Company. *Nominated by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers*: Professor Elihu Thomson, ex-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Lynn, Mass.; Dr. Arthur E. Kennelly, Harvard University; Mr. W. D. Weaver (*secretary*), editor *Electrical World*, New York City. A conference was held on December 16 by the president and secretary of the commission and some preliminary work was mapped out. These steps will be followed up by an early meeting of the full commission, probably in New York in January, after which the plans adopted for the investigation will be vigorously pushed. It is felt that the much-needed revision of rules and practise in regard to this highly important subject will now be taken up under the best auspices and that authoritative conclusions will be reached. The officers of the association are highly encouraged in knowing that the question will receive the serious attention of these eminent medical men and that they regard it as worthy of their special study.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, Stuart professor of logic, has been elected president of Princeton University.

DR. and MRS. CHARLES WALDSTEIN, of Cambridge, England, have given \$5,000 to Columbia University to establish lectures on the foreign policy of the United States.